

RAID UPON ROSLYN

Gov. O'Ferrall Sends Virginia Troops to Oust the Industrialists.

NO COMMOTION AT THE CAMP

Action After Consultation with District Commissioners.

TWO COMPANIES GONE FORTH

Eighty Men from Richmond and Fifty from Alexandria Under Command of Adj. Gen. Anderson—No Serious Resistance Expected, But If There Should Be Any the Coxswains Will Be Removed at the Point of the Bayonet—Soldiers Expected to Reach the Camp at Dawn.

Gov. O'Ferrall sent last night eighty men from Richmond and fifty from Alexandria under command of Adj. Gen. Anderson, who reached Alexandria by special train shortly before midnight. They were reinforced there by sixty men from the Alexandria Light Infantry, under command of Capt. Mushback. A little after 2 o'clock they marched up the turnpike upon Roslyn with the intention of taking the industrialists' camp by storm.

It was not expected that the men in camp would offer any resistance, as most of them with whom the Times representative talked, expressed themselves as being agreeable to almost any change. Gov. O'Ferrall has reached out with the strong hand of the law, and is determined to clear Virginia of the nuisance which has so much complained of to him as existing at Roslyn.

AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

The men in camp will be all arrested at an early hour this morning, at the point of the bayonet, should any resistance be offered.

The Coxswains at the camp numbered about 450 last night, 149 of whom arrived within the past two days.

Many complaints have poured in upon Gov. O'Ferrall within the past week or ten days of the growing nuisance at Roslyn, for which there seemed to be no remedy, but a complete routing of the commonwealers by the military.

After mature deliberation and consultation with the District Commissioners Gov. O'Ferrall decided to act. Accordingly he ordered companies A and B of the First Richmond Regiment to proceed to Alexandria, where they arrived at 11 o'clock last night, and were reinforced by the Alexandria Light Infantry. The military under arms proceeded by special train from Alexandria to Waterloo at 1:30 this morning. From there they marched upon the camp at Roslyn.

NO INFORMATION IN CAMP.

The men in camp had no intimation of the intended raid at midnight, but some men who returned to camp after that hour had gathered on their way to camp. They had been acting as an escort to the men who were shipped West to St. Louis last evening.

Soon after they went into the camp all became hushed and excitement. Several camp fires, in addition to those already burning were lighted and torches were carried from tent to tent.

The entire camp seemed to be afoot within two hours from the time the scouts went against the men.

Several reconnoitering parties were sent out in all directions. It was impossible, however, for them to gather any definite information.

SLIGHTLY BELLICOSE.

They uttered some threats to the Times representatives, saying they would crack the heads of any person who would attempt to go into the camp again.

The tents and improvised huts were all crowded with sleepers at midnight, and scores of men were lying about the camp fires on the ground, some with pieces of blanket and bits of rugs over them, and some shivering in the cold without anything but their meager clothing. Several complained of sickness, not a few suffering from malaria.

The Virginia military took the precaution to avoid passing through the District in order that the object of Gov. O'Ferrall might not be defeated. His purpose was to arrest every man of the weavers and see them escorted safely out of the State.

Had they been apprised of his purpose he feared they would have scattered to the woods and penetrated farther into the State.

The intention was that the troops should reach the camp a little before dawn, to be ready to descend upon the fold at daylight.

NO UNDE HASTE EXERCISED.

Hyattsville Commonwealers Were Properly Treated According to Forms of Law.

The report was current in Washington yesterday that the Maryland authorities had used a good deal of undue haste in the arrest, conviction and incarceration of the commonwealers lately encamped at Hyattsville, and that a plain provision of Maryland law had been ignored.

A Times reporter visited Hyattsville yesterday and investigated the report. An interview was obtained with Justice Arthur Carr, before whom the commonwealers were arraigned, who said:

"The law under which these men were arrested is very plain. It provides that 'every person not insane who wanders about in the State and lodges in market-houses, in barns, out-houses, or in other public buildings, or in the open air, without any fixed place of rest and without having any lawful occupation in a city, town, or county in which he may so wander, and without having any visible means of support, shall be deemed to be a tramp, and shall be subject to imprisonment in the Maryland house of correction for a period not less than two months nor more than one year.'"

"That law could have been enforced long ago," continued the justice, "and would have been had anybody been disposed to lodge a charge against them. The laws of this town

HILL POSING AS PANDORA

He Tries to Peep Into the Tariff Conference Box.

TO PUT AN END TO THE CRISIS

Offers a Resolution Requesting the Conference to Report if They Are Likely to Come to an Agreement—Harris Opposes and Explains—Republicans Took the Opportunity.

There were very few Senators prepared for the surprise that Senator Hill had ready for them at 12:30 o'clock in the Senate yesterday. A few had known that the New York Senator had arranged a scheme with Senator Aldrich by which the former was to put an end to the crisis either yesterday or to day.

At 12:15 o'clock Senators Gorman, Brice, Smith, Jones, Murphy, Vest, and Harris walked out of the Committee-room on Appropriations, the usual concave room for the conservatives and conferees, in groups of two and three. Some admitted a disappointment, others doing under the question, but the situation was soon made clear.

Senator Hill rose and introduced the following resolution to direct the conferees to report progress on the tariff bill.

Resolved: That the conferees on the part of the Senate who are now considering the differences between the two houses on H. R. 484, be and are they are hereby requested to report to the Senate if they are likely to come to an agreement, and if not, to report the reasons therefor, and the reasons for the items of disagreement, so that the Senate may take action thereon.

An attempt to secure immediate consideration of the resolution failed, but when Senator Gray moved for a recessive session for the consideration of the Chinese treaty, the friends of the Hill resolution were disclosed. The vote stood 21 yeas and 32 nays, the yeas preferring to vote on Mr. Hill's resolution.

The detailed vote was as follows: Yeas—Bates, Blackburn, Brice, Call, Coke, Faulkner, George, Gray, Jarvis, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Pascoe, Randall, Smith, Vest, Wilson, and Wood.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Blanchard, Chandler, Culbert, Dabbs, Duff, Gall, Gibson, Hallock, Harlan, Hendricks, Hoar, Lodge, McMillan, Mendenhall, Mitchell, Oregon, Murphy, Palmer, Patton, Peffer, Perkins, Power, Quay, Sherman, Tamm, Teller, and Washburn. Total, 32.

Before anything further happened Senator Harris, who had awakened to the situation, said that there was good reason to believe that the conferees were now in such shape that they could come to an understanding.

"Is this a report of a disagreement and is the tariff bill now in the Senate?" asked Senator Sherman.

"Most assuredly not," replied Senator Harris, in that emphatic manner which is usual to him when a matter of importance is under consideration. That he added that this was a mere explanation of the status of matters for the benefit of the Senate.

SHERMAN WITHHELD HIS OBJECTION.

Senator Sherman said he should then object to the resolution as premature. "No, no, don't do that," shouted a number of Republicans. "Well," said Senator Sherman, "I will withdraw my objection for the present."

The Republican leader then rose and said he should want to amend Senator Hill's resolution to require either an agreement or a disagreement to be reported, so that the country might be informed.

At this point the administration Senators and their allies came to the front. Senator Gray objected to the resolution as premature, and Senator Wilson said that it was down on the ground that unanimous consent had not been obtained for it.

Senator Hill then declared that when the resolution had been thoroughly discussed, the consent must be implied and could not be withdrawn. Senators Vilas and Gray said they did not believe that the resolution was drawn and asked, and after further argument the Vice President referred to the reporter's notes, which showed that unanimous consent had not been obtained, and therefore, ruled that the resolution must go over.

Mr. Hill then tried to argue that the resolution was a privileged one, as concerning a conference report, but this point also was decided against him.

Senator Vest then started the Senate by saying that he should vote for the Hill resolution when it came up, with Mr. Allison's amendment directing the report at once of an agreement or a disagreement.

It must become apparent how closely Mr. Hill was working with the Republicans. Senator Aldrich asked for the present consideration of Mr. Allen's resolution on the distribution of funds among the Western States, referred to the Finance Committee.

For a few minutes matters looked very panicky, but Senators Mills, White, and others intervened, and the resolution was at last passed by a vote of 21 yeas and 32 nays.

By this time it was 1:30 o'clock. The hour would be over and the "regular order" would be reached. The Democratic side managed to say a few words. Even Senator Ransom tried to introduce a conference report, but was shut off by Mr. Aldrich.

When 2 o'clock arrived and the hour of morning business closed there was a general appearance of relief in the faces of the Democratic Senators. The resolution was at last checked for the day, and a motion to go into executive session for the consideration of the Chinese treaty carried in a hurry.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 10.—The American Dental Association completed their thirty-fourth annual session to-day. Nearly every subject in modern dentistry has been thoroughly discussed. The following officers were elected: Dr. J. J. Crawford, of Nashville, President; Dr. C. S. G. Watkins, of Montclair, N. J., first vice president; Dr. T. S. Feekeberry, of Boston, second vice president; Dr. George H. Cushing, of Chicago, recording secretary; Mrs. Emma Ames Chase, of St. Louis, corresponding secretary; and Dr. Henry W. Morgan, of Nashville, treasurer. The association meets next year at Asbury Park.

CARLISLE TO SHOW CASES WHY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—United States Shipping Commissioner Littleton P. Dryden proposes to-morrow to sue out a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to show cause why he has been removed from the office of Shipping Commissioner. Mr. Dryden claims that he can only be removed for cause, and he says no adequate cause for removing him has been advanced. Mr. Carlisle, his successor, filed his bond and was sworn to day. He intends to take charge on Tuesday.

VICTORY FOR THE AMERICAN CREW.

COWES, Aug. 10.—In the Cowes town regatta to-day a crew from the United States cruiser Chicago was invited to contest in the race for cutters, barges, and pinnaces of the royal yacht or training ships. The entire British fleet was present, and the British vessels Mercury and St. Vincent. The Chicago's crew won.

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.

St. Aloysius' Choral Union Gave a Concert at Gonzaga College Grounds.

TARIFF ON THE BREAKERS

Its Passage To-day Will Be Dangerous and Exciting.

ANNIHILATION IS JUST AHEAD

Possibility of a Motion to Discharge the Conferees—Vest Promises Disclosure—Conference Meetings Suspended for the Present—Sugar Causes the Sticking.

From all indications to-day is to be the most exciting day in the Senate since the remarkable speeches of Hill and Gorman about two days ago. The tariff bill is going through a seyla and Charbydis in its voyage for safety between the Hill resolution demanding a report by the conferees and the promised disclosures by Mr. Vest of how the House conferees have played double in the conference.

If the bill escapes annihilation on either of these rocks, there is the possibility of a motion to discharge the conferees and indefinitely postpone the bill. At any event there promises to be some exciting scenes. If the tariff bill lives through to-day it ought to go through.

When the conference closed last night it was with the feeling that the conferees would be suspended for the present. No time was set for reassembling the conferees to-day or thereafter, and it was felt that no further action might be necessary in case the Senate acted favorably to-day on Senator Hill's resolution directing the Senate conferees to report the situation of affairs.

What was of most importance was the feeling expressed by the House conferees at the close of the conference that in case the Hill resolution passed—and they believed it would—the conferees would practically be relieved of their work and it would remain only for the House to accept the Senate bill as a lesser evil, as they believe, than the McKinley law.

DAY OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

These conclusions were reached after a day of intense excitement among the tariff leaders. The day opened with the Senate proposition for free sugar still pending before the conferees. Chairman Wilson and his House associates were satisfied that the tender of free sugar was not made in good faith, and they had therefore requested the Senate conferees to furnish a poll of the Senate showing if the proposition was accepted it would be adopted by the Senate and the bill passed. The poll was considered as soon as the conferees convened.

It is difficult to say in the event of the acceptance of the free sugar amendment the bill as a whole would be voted against by thirty-eight Republicans and by Senators Kyle, Allen, and Peffer (Populists), and by Henry Brandt (Democrat). A total of forty-three votes, or sufficient to defeat the bill. This vote was made on the best judgment of the Senate conferees.

The House conferees accepted it as showing conclusively that the tender of the free sugar amendment, while made in good faith by the Senate conferees, was a means adopted by the conservative Senators for the purpose of defeating tariff legislation and leaving the McKinley law in force. They discussed the situation from this standpoint, the arguments being that the House conferees had accepted the tender of the free sugar amendment, and that they would defeat the bill.

The discussion was continued until 5 o'clock, the time the statement that the defensive alliance between certain Senators had proceeded further than mutual co-operation and understanding and had reached a signed agreement. While members of the conference did not claim to have seen the agreement, they stated as a fact that Senators Kyle, Allen, Peffer, and Brandt had signed it. They declared their understanding to be that they would vote against any bill which did not contain a bounty clause for sugar. As free sugar would be voted against by the House, the signed agreement was regarded as showing that the five Senators, combined with the Republicans, would defeat the bill.

HILL'S COURT D'ETAT.

It was while the conferees were being made up for the foregoing conditions that they reached the conference of Senator Hill's way of doing it in the open Senate. The conference hastily adjourned, the Senators going on the floor to take part in the debate. Mr. Wilson was not disposed to attach much weight to Senator Hill's move at the outset. He said that it would be futile as the conferees could not act while the bill was in conference. This feeling was shared to a large extent early in the day by House leaders, who were convinced that the "blue" quarters which had been made of late to demoralize the House conferees and force them to yield. Later in the day, however, this feeling gave way to one of profound concern over the situation and the future of the bill.

At 2 o'clock the conference or a remnant of it again assembled, with the Hill resolution and the exciting debate thereon as the main topic among them. All of the House men were present, but Senator Jones was the only Senate conferee in attendance for any length of time, and it was said Senator Vest felt little or no interest in the Hill resolution. Little or no attempt was made to take up items or schedules, the talk being on the sensational general phases just developed, and the House conferees were separated without fixing a time for reassembling.

The House conferees no longer disguised their deep concern over the future of the bill. They had made a rough estimate of the vote on the Hill resolution and they felt it would pass to-morrow. Under these circumstances, the House conferees could do nothing but the resolution was disposed of.

LOOKING FOR A HOPPEL TURN.

If through some hopeful turn it was defeated, they said, it would leave the conference to proceed and the contest would be carried on for the Wilson bill. If, however, it was passed, it would practically disintegrate the conference. In that event the House men would be satisfied that they would still be able to avert the complete defeat of all tariff legislation by having the House agree to the Senate bill. They spoke of this as showing that the House conferees had had it decided and secretly meant the defeat of all tariff legislation.

The Senate conferees also regard the situation as very serious, and they are separated from the House conferees in no amiable frame of mind. It would appear that Senator Caffery had been called into the conference during the afternoon by the House members, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate accepted this act on the part of the House conferees, and others which they did not specify, as a reflection upon the Senate conferees. It was impossible to obtain the consent of any Senate member of the conference to the use of his name, but one of them has been very prominent in the conference declared in a tone of bitter sarcasm that he did not need to be present at the bill to make any official report upon it, as any re-

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.

St. Aloysius' Choral Union Gave a Concert at Gonzaga College Grounds.

TARIFF ON THE BREAKERS

Its Passage To-day Will Be Dangerous and Exciting.

ANNIHILATION IS JUST AHEAD

Possibility of a Motion to Discharge the Conferees—Vest Promises Disclosure—Conference Meetings Suspended for the Present—Sugar Causes the Sticking.

From all indications to-day is to be the most exciting day in the Senate since the remarkable speeches of Hill and Gorman about two days ago. The tariff bill is going through a seyla and Charbydis in its voyage for safety between the Hill resolution demanding a report by the conferees and the promised disclosures by Mr. Vest of how the House conferees have played double in the conference.

If the bill escapes annihilation on either of these rocks, there is the possibility of a motion to discharge the conferees and indefinitely postpone the bill. At any event there promises to be some exciting scenes. If the tariff bill lives through to-day it ought to go through.

When the conference closed last night it was with the feeling that the conferees would be suspended for the present. No time was set for reassembling the conferees to-day or thereafter, and it was felt that no further action might be necessary in case the Senate acted favorably to-day on Senator Hill's resolution directing the Senate conferees to report the situation of affairs.

What was of most importance was the feeling expressed by the House conferees at the close of the conference that in case the Hill resolution passed—and they believed it would—the conferees would practically be relieved of their work and it would remain only for the House to accept the Senate bill as a lesser evil, as they believe, than the McKinley law.

DAY OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

These conclusions were reached after a day of intense excitement among the tariff leaders. The day opened with the Senate proposition for free sugar still pending before the conferees. Chairman Wilson and his House associates were satisfied that the tender of free sugar was not made in good faith, and they had therefore requested the Senate conferees to furnish a poll of the Senate showing if the proposition was accepted it would be adopted by the Senate and the bill passed. The poll was considered as soon as the conferees convened.

It is difficult to say in the event of the acceptance of the free sugar amendment the bill as a whole would be voted against by thirty-eight Republicans and by Senators Kyle, Allen, and Peffer (Populists), and by Henry Brandt (Democrat). A total of forty-three votes, or sufficient to defeat the bill. This vote was made on the best judgment of the Senate conferees.

The House conferees accepted it as showing conclusively that the tender of the free sugar amendment, while made in good faith by the Senate conferees, was a means adopted by the conservative Senators for the purpose of defeating tariff legislation and leaving the McKinley law in force. They discussed the situation from this standpoint, the arguments being that the House conferees had accepted the tender of the free sugar amendment, and that they would defeat the bill.

The discussion was continued until 5 o'clock, the time the statement that the defensive alliance between certain Senators had proceeded further than mutual co-operation and understanding and had reached a signed agreement. While members of the conference did not claim to have seen the agreement, they stated as a fact that Senators Kyle, Allen, Peffer, and Brandt had signed it. They declared their understanding to be that they would vote against any bill which did not contain a bounty clause for sugar. As free sugar would be voted against by the House, the signed agreement was regarded as showing that the five Senators, combined with the Republicans, would defeat the bill.

HILL'S COURT D'ETAT.

It was while the conferees were being made up for the foregoing conditions that they reached the conference of Senator Hill's way of doing it in the open Senate. The conference hastily adjourned, the Senators going on the floor to take part in the debate. Mr. Wilson was not disposed to attach much weight to Senator Hill's move at the outset. He said that it would be futile as the conferees could not act while the bill was in conference. This feeling was shared to a large extent early in the day by House leaders, who were convinced that the "blue" quarters which had been made of late to demoralize the House conferees and force them to yield. Later in the day, however, this feeling gave way to one of profound concern over the situation and the future of the bill.

At 2 o'clock the conference or a remnant of it again assembled, with the Hill resolution and the exciting debate thereon as the main topic among them. All of the House men were present, but Senator Jones was the only Senate conferee in attendance for any length of time, and it was said Senator Vest felt little or no interest in the Hill resolution. Little or no attempt was made to take up items or schedules, the talk being on the sensational general phases just developed, and the House conferees were separated without fixing a time for reassembling.

The House conferees no longer disguised their deep concern over the future of the bill. They had made a rough estimate of the vote on the Hill resolution and they felt it would pass to-morrow. Under these circumstances, the House conferees could do nothing but the resolution was disposed of.

LOOKING FOR A HOPPEL TURN.

If through some hopeful turn it was defeated, they said, it would leave the conference to proceed and the contest would be carried on for the Wilson bill. If, however, it was passed, it would practically disintegrate the conference. In that event the House men would be satisfied that they would still be able to avert the complete defeat of all tariff legislation by having the House agree to the Senate bill. They spoke of this as showing that the House conferees had had it decided and secretly meant the defeat of all tariff legislation.

The Senate conferees also regard the situation as very serious, and they are separated from the House conferees in no amiable frame of mind. It would appear that Senator Caffery had been called into the conference during the afternoon by the House members, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate accepted this act on the part of the House conferees, and others which they did not specify, as a reflection upon the Senate conferees. It was impossible to obtain the consent of any Senate member of the conference to the use of his name, but one of them has been very prominent in the conference declared in a tone of bitter sarcasm that he did not need to be present at the bill to make any official report upon it, as any re-

TARIFF ON THE BREAKERS

Its Passage To-day Will Be Dangerous and Exciting.

ANNIHILATION IS JUST AHEAD

Possibility of a Motion to Discharge the Conferees—Vest Promises Disclosure—Conference Meetings Suspended for the Present—Sugar Causes the Sticking.

From all indications to-day is to be the most exciting day in the Senate since the remarkable speeches of Hill and Gorman about two days ago. The tariff bill is going through a seyla and Charbydis in its voyage for safety between the Hill resolution demanding a report by the conferees and the promised disclosures by Mr. Vest of how the House conferees have played double in the conference.

If the bill escapes annihilation on either of these rocks, there is the possibility of a motion to discharge the conferees and indefinitely postpone the bill. At any event there promises to be some exciting scenes. If the tariff bill lives through to-day it ought to go through.

When the conference closed last night it was with the feeling that the conferees would be suspended for the present. No time was set for reassembling the conferees to-day or thereafter, and it was felt that no further action might be necessary in case the Senate acted favorably to-day on Senator Hill's resolution directing the Senate conferees to report the situation of affairs.

What was of most importance was the feeling expressed by the House conferees at the close of the conference that in case the Hill resolution passed—and they believed it would—the conferees would practically be relieved of their work and it would remain only for the House to accept the Senate bill as a lesser evil, as they believe, than the McKinley law.

DAY OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

These conclusions were reached after a day of intense excitement among the tariff leaders. The day opened with the Senate proposition for free sugar still pending before the conferees. Chairman Wilson and his House associates were satisfied that the tender of free sugar was not made in good faith, and they had therefore requested the Senate conferees to furnish a poll of the Senate showing if the proposition was accepted it would be adopted by the Senate and the bill passed. The poll was considered as soon as the conferees convened.

It is difficult to say in the event of the acceptance of the free sugar amendment the bill as a whole would be voted against by thirty-eight Republicans and by Senators Kyle, Allen, and Peffer (Populists), and by Henry Brandt (Democrat). A total of forty-three votes, or sufficient to defeat the bill. This vote was made on the best judgment of the Senate conferees.

The House conferees accepted it as showing conclusively that the tender of the free sugar amendment, while made in good faith by the Senate conferees, was a means adopted by the conservative Senators for the purpose of defeating tariff legislation and leaving the McKinley law in force. They discussed the situation from this standpoint, the arguments being that the House conferees had accepted the tender of the free sugar amendment, and that they would defeat the bill.

The discussion was continued until 5 o'clock, the time the statement that the defensive alliance between certain Senators had proceeded further than mutual co-operation and understanding and had reached a signed agreement. While members of the conference did not claim to have seen the agreement, they stated as a fact that Senators Kyle, Allen, Peffer, and Brandt had signed it. They declared their understanding to be that they would vote against any bill which did not contain a bounty clause for sugar. As free sugar would be voted against by the House, the signed agreement was regarded as showing that the five Senators, combined with the Republicans, would defeat the bill.

HILL'S COURT D'ETAT.

It was while the conferees were being made up for the foregoing conditions that they reached the conference of Senator Hill's way of doing it in the open Senate. The conference hastily adjourned, the Senators going on the floor to take part in the debate. Mr. Wilson was not disposed to attach much weight to Senator Hill's move at the outset. He said that it would be futile as the conferees could not act while the bill was in conference. This feeling was shared to a large extent early in the day by House leaders, who were convinced that the "blue" quarters which had been made of late to demoralize the House conferees and force them to yield. Later in the day, however, this feeling gave way to one of profound concern over the situation and the future of the bill.

At 2 o'clock the conference or a remnant of it again assembled, with the Hill resolution and the exciting debate thereon as the main topic among them. All of the House men were present, but Senator Jones was the only Senate conferee in attendance for any length of time, and it was said Senator Vest felt little or no interest in the Hill resolution. Little or no attempt was made to take up items or schedules, the talk being on the sensational general phases just developed, and the House conferees were separated without fixing a time for reassembling.

The House conferees no longer disguised their deep concern over the future of the bill. They had made a rough estimate of the vote on the Hill resolution and they felt it would pass to-morrow. Under these circumstances, the House conferees could do nothing but the resolution was disposed of.

LOOKING FOR A HOPPEL TURN.

If through some hopeful turn it was defeated, they said, it would leave the conference to proceed and the contest would be carried on for the Wilson bill. If, however, it was passed, it would practically disintegrate the conference. In that event the House men would be satisfied that they would still be able to avert the complete defeat of all tariff legislation by having the House agree to the Senate bill. They spoke of this as showing that the House conferees had had it decided and secretly meant the defeat of all tariff legislation.

The Senate conferees also regard the situation as very serious, and they are separated from the House conferees in no amiable frame of mind. It would appear that Senator Caffery had been called into the conference during the afternoon by the House members, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate accepted this act on the part of the House conferees, and others which they did not specify, as a reflection upon the Senate conferees. It was impossible to obtain the consent of any Senate member of the conference to the use of his name, but one of them has been very prominent in the conference declared in a tone of bitter sarcasm that he did not need to be present at the bill to make any official report upon it, as any re-

TARIFF ON THE BREAKERS

Its Passage To-day Will Be Dangerous and Exciting.

ANNIHILATION IS JUST AHEAD

Possibility of a Motion to Discharge the Conferees—Vest Promises Disclosure—Conference Meetings Suspended for the Present—Sugar Causes the Sticking.

From all indications to-day is to be the most exciting day in the Senate since the remarkable speeches of Hill and Gorman about two days ago. The tariff bill is going through a seyla and Charbydis in its voyage for safety between the Hill resolution demanding a report by the conferees and the promised disclosures by Mr. Vest of how the House conferees have played double in the conference.

If the bill escapes annihilation on either of these rocks, there is the possibility of a motion to discharge the conferees and indefinitely postpone the bill. At any event there promises to be some exciting scenes. If the tariff bill lives through to-day it ought to go through.

When the conference closed last night it was with the feeling that the conferees would be suspended for the present. No time was set for reassembling the conferees to-day or thereafter, and it was felt that no further action might be necessary in case the Senate acted favorably to-day on Senator Hill's resolution directing the Senate conferees to report the situation of affairs.

What was of most importance was the feeling expressed by the House conferees at the close of the conference that in case the Hill resolution passed—and they believed it would—the conferees would practically be relieved of their work and it would remain only for the House to accept the Senate bill as a lesser evil, as they believe, than the McKinley law.

DAY OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

These conclusions were reached after a day of intense excitement among the tariff leaders. The day opened with the Senate proposition for free sugar still pending before the conferees. Chairman Wilson and his House associates were satisfied that the tender of free sugar was not made in good faith, and they had therefore requested the Senate conferees to furnish a poll of the Senate showing if the proposition was accepted it would be adopted by the Senate and the bill passed. The poll was considered as soon as the conferees convened.

It is difficult to say in the event of the acceptance of the free sugar amendment the bill as a whole would be voted against by thirty-eight Republicans and by Senators Kyle, Allen, and Peffer (Populists), and by Henry Brandt (Democrat). A total of forty-three votes, or sufficient to defeat the bill. This vote was made on the best judgment of the Senate conferees.

The House conferees accepted it as showing conclusively that the tender of the free sugar amendment, while made in good faith by the Senate conferees, was a means adopted by the conservative Senators for the purpose of defeating tariff legislation and leaving the McKinley law in force. They discussed the situation from this standpoint, the arguments being that the House conferees had accepted the tender of the free sugar amendment, and that they would defeat the bill.

The discussion was continued until 5 o'clock, the time the statement that the defensive alliance between certain Senators had proceeded further than mutual co-operation and understanding and had reached a signed agreement. While members of the conference did not claim to have seen the agreement, they stated as a fact that Senators Kyle, Allen, Peffer, and Brandt had signed it. They declared their understanding to be that they would vote against any bill which did not contain a bounty clause for sugar. As free sugar would be voted against by the House, the signed agreement was regarded as showing that the five Senators, combined with the Republicans, would defeat the bill.

HILL'S COURT D'ETAT.

It was while the conferees were being made up for the foregoing conditions that they reached the conference of Senator Hill's way of doing it in the open Senate. The conference hastily adjourned, the Senators going on the floor to take part in the debate. Mr. Wilson was not disposed to attach much weight to Senator Hill's move at the outset. He said that it would be futile as the conferees could not act while the bill was in conference. This feeling was shared to a large extent early in the day by House leaders, who were convinced that the "blue" quarters which had been made of late to demoralize the House conferees and force them to yield. Later in the day, however, this feeling gave way to one of profound concern over the situation and the future of the bill.